UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Civil Action No. 1:07cv529

ex rel. PAUL FRASCELLA,

Relator,

Alexandria, Virginia vs.

October 29, 2010

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ORACLE CORP., et al., 9:45 a.m.

Defendants.

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE UNITED STATES: GERARD MENE, AUSA

United States Attorney's Office

2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, VA 22314

and

DAVID B. WISEMAN, ESQ. CHRISTELLE KLOVERS, ESQ. MELISSA HANDRIGAN, ESQ.

United States Department of Justice

601 D Street, N.W., Room 9032

Washington, D.C. 20004

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: DREW HARKER, ESO.

> CAMERON W. FOGLE, ESQ. Arnold & Porter LLP 555 - 12th Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20004

and

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(Pages 1 - 13)

COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

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1	ALSO PRESENT: DEF	BORAH J. MILLER, ESQ.
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4	Ale	exandria, VA 22314 03)299-8595
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE CLERK: Civil Action 07-529, Paul Frascella v. Oracle Corporation, et al. Would counsel please note their 3 4 appearances for the record. 5 MR. MENE: May it please the Court, Gerard Mene with the U.S. Attorney's Office. Your Honor, Mr. Sponseller is the 6 assistant on this case. He's with Judge Cacheris right now, but 7 I'd like to ask the Court that I have three forms for pro hac vice 8 9 of three Department of Justice lawyers here today, two of whom 10 will be arguing for the government. I'd like to pass those up to 11 the Court, if I may. 12 THE COURT: All right, go ahead. We'll sign those in chambers, but there's no fee involved for the government lawyers, 13 14 so there shouldn't be any problems. 15 All right, we have on the docket this morning the defendants' motion to dismiss, the two main arguments in the 16 17 motion to dismiss being, No. 1, that many if not all -- many of 18 the claims in the government's complaint in intervention are time 19 barred, and the second argument being that all of the claims 2.0 are -- fail to state a claim under 12(b)(6) and therefore should 21 be dismissed. 22 I think those are the only two major arguments the defense is making; am I correct? Who's going to be the 23 24 spokesperson for the defense? 25 MS. ITTIG: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm Kristen Ittig

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   from Arnold & Porter, and we represent Oracle in this matter.
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   I may, Your Honor, I'd like to --
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              THE COURT:
                         I'm sorry, I didn't give you-all a chance to
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   introduce yourself.
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              MS. ITTIG: Yes, I've love to make the introductions.
   We have a few people to introduce to you this morning. First we
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   have Deborah Miller, who is vice president and associate general
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   counsel at Oracle, who's come today for the hearing.
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              THE COURT: All right.
              MS. ITTIG: And my colleague, Drew Harker, who will be
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   handling the oral arguments in this, in this matter, he's been
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   admitted pro hac vice here. I'd also introduce Cameron Fogle,
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    who's also cocounsel.
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              And I bring you greetings from our cocounsel, John
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   Nassikas, who regrets that he could not be here this morning and
   sends his regards.
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17
                         When did he join Arnold & Porter? Last I
              THE COURT:
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   knew, he was with, was it Arent Fox?
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              MS. ITTIG:
                          It was about a year ago that he joined.
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              THE COURT:
                         All right, very good. Yes, you can say
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   hello to him from me.
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              MS. ITTIG:
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                         All right. As I said, there are two issues
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    involved. Now, both sides have extremely well briefed their
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   positions. We've read them, so I don't need to have those
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   OIG, which conducted this audit, does not have any responsibility
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   to bring -- or ability to bring fraud claims. So we think --
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              THE COURT: But don't they have a responsibility to
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   alert the Justice Department that something's going on here that's
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   not right?
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              MR. WISEMAN: If they had -- yes, Your Honor,
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   absolutely. If they had concluded that something was going on
    that was not right, I would agree that there would be an argument
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    that they had a responsibility, and then we would be into the,
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   possibly the should-have-known prong of the statute of
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    limitations.
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              I think if we look carefully at the audit reporting
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   question, there was no conclusion there that fraud had occurred.
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   This was a routine audit. There's nothing in the record to
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    suggest that the impetus for the audit was on some suspicion of
    fraud. The audit itself did not conclude that any fraud had
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    occurred or even suggest a suspicion. It simply said based on
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   this unaudited data that Oracle has given us, that Oracle will not
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    even state is -- necessarily can be reconciled to their financial
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   records, there are some instances when they are giving higher
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    discounts than they have disclosed to us.
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              In fact, that was entirely consistent with what Oracle
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   had said, that in 5 percent of their transactions, they were
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   giving higher discounts than the discounts they had disclosed to
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   the government.
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So there was -- I think this is very distinguishable
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   from the cases which defendants have pointed out, such as the
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   Island Park case or the Kensington Hospital case, where there is a
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   report out there in an agency which concludes that fraud has
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    occurred, which concludes that there's an actionable legal claim.
   In those --
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              THE COURT: Let me ask you this.
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              MR. WISEMAN: Sure.
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              THE COURT: You've got a government agency -- now, who
   actually -- which agency actually signed the contract? Was it
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   GSA?
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              MR. WISEMAN: GSA, yes.
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              THE COURT: All right. So you've got GSA investigating
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    the representations, doing a due diligence, so to speak, of the
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   representations from Oracle and finding problems, at least finding
   problems, finding inconsistencies, and apparently, GSA went ahead
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   anyway and entered into the contract.
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              Why then can't the defense even just argue, forgetting
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   for a minute statute of limitations, you-all, the government
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   basically waived any complaint about this contract as to those
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   particular issues because you knew about them? The government did
   know about them.
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              MR. WISEMAN: Your Honor, yes. What GSA knew -- let's
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   be clear that what Oracle gave GSA for that audit was six months
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   of unconfirmed financial data; in other words, Oracle itself
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The government -- my view is your questions have the issue exactly right. The purpose of the pre-award audit was to identify any issues with respect to the disclosures that Oracle had made. This was a chance for the government to identify

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problems and address them with Oracle and get off on the right, get off on the right foot.

The standard that Mr. Wiseman is citing that there was no proof of fraud in the audit report is the wrong standard. When you look at *Kensington Hospital*, the court said that possession of sufficient critical facts to cause a reasonable person to investigate starts the statute running.

Similarly, in Holloman, which is included in our papers, the court said, "Actual knowledge of the material facts that a false statement . . . was made and that the statement was made as part of a claim for payment from the government . . . is not necessary to trigger the running of the three-year period." I'll go on: "Rather, the start date is when the plaintiff possesses enough knowledge that would lead a reasonable person to investigate whether a false claim was made."

And look at the purpose of the audit. We cited these in our brief, Your Honor, but just, just to reiterate them, under the regulations, pre-award audits, Mr. Wiseman says they were routine. Pre-award audits under the regulations were designed to be done when there was a question about the sufficiency and accuracy of the disclosures. So the fact that the government went to the trouble of having an audit which took from April of 1998 to September of 1998, a long period of time, is indicative of the fact that the government had questions about those disclosures.

What did the, what did the letter requesting the audit

say? The letter requesting the audit said that the purpose of the audit was to, quote, verify that pricing information submitted was current, accurate, and complete.

This was in 1998, Your Honor. This was -- and the government's claim, the sine qua non of the government's claim is that, in fact, today those disclosures were not accurate, current, and complete.

Well, that was the purpose of the audit, and as you noted, Your Honor, the audit put GSA on notice that there were questions about the disclosures. They identified disclosures as high as 40 percent compared to the disclosures which appeared on the disclosure form of 15 to 20 percent.

So to -- it's Oracle's position, Your Honor, that you're exactly right, that the audit put the GSA contracting officials plus the Office of Investigations, because that audit report went to the assistant inspector general for investigations, the person who within GSA is charged with investigating fraud, the report went to him.

So clearly, there were enough facts to put a reasonable person on notice of the need to investigate.

THE COURT: Were there any exigent circumstances requiring GSA to enter into this contract immediately without further investigation?

MR. HARKER: Not that I'm aware of, Your Honor.

Remember, the initial proposal went in in August of 1997. The

contract was awarded in December 1998, so what's that, a 16-month period or so? So there was a long period of negotiations, but I'm not aware of any kind of need or urgency with respect to getting this contract signed.

In fact, what happened was there were a series of extensions that had been granted to the original contract. This was a follow-on contract, and there were a series of extensions that had been granted, so the government was perfectly fine to continue to order under the prior contract. There was no emergency urgent and compelling circumstances that said, oh, we have to rush forward and get this contract in place. There was already a contract in place.

THE COURT: All right, I don't need to hear any other argument. I mean, I've got this case pretty much -- I pretty much know what I'm going to do with it, and you'll hear from us early next week as to what I'm going to do with it, but I do want to also tell you right now that I'm going to be granting in part and denying in part the defendants' motion. Some of this complaint is going to survive.

I am going to be directing the government to file an amended complaint consistent with my opinion, which you're going to get early next week, and the reason why I didn't just call this case off, because again, it was very well briefed and we've had enough time to look at it, is that this is the kind of case -- because I assume the U.S. government is still doing business with

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   Oracle.
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                           (Nodding head.)
              MR. WISEMAN:
              THE COURT: Yeah. And of course, Oracle as a government
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   contractor does not want to face any kind of fraud charges, which
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   you may still be facing at the end of the day at least with this
   round of motions practice. Therefore -- you know where I'm going
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   with this -- if you haven't already tried to see if you can
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   resolve this case, you ought to be thinking about it at this
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   point.
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              The case will be staying on the docket. It's a
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   complicated opinion, and therefore, I'm not going to read it from
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    the bench. You're going to get a written opinion early next week,
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   but I strongly suggest that it would be in both sides' interests
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   and probably more in Oracle's interest, frankly, to sit down and
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    either with an outside mediator or Judge Jones as the magistrate
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    judge assigned to this case, he has done many, many settlement
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    conferences, to see whether or not you can come to a resolution,
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   all right?
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              But you'll get our opinion, as I said, early next week.
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   Thank you.
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              MR. WISEMAN:
                            Thank you.
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                             (Which were all the proceedings
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                              had at this time.)
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1	CERTIFICATE OF THE REPORTER
2	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the
3	record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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6	/s/ Anneliese J. Thomson
7	Amicifese 6. Homson
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